of electors, will no longer be obliged to claim



FRIDAY, MARCH 17, 1893.

If our friends who favor us with manuscripts for publication wish to have rejected articles returned, they must in all cases send stamp for that purpose.

DEMOCRACY'S DECLARED PRINCIPLES.

n the National Democratic Platform of 1892. on which the Victory was Won, Home rule; individual liberty; resistance to

No Force bill; no Federal interference in

III. Recommy in appropriations; no profigate IV.

Protection unconstitutional; no power in the Federal Government to Impose and control duties, except for revenue only. V.

Trusts and combinations to be rigidly regulated by law.

Coinage of both Gold and Silver; no disprimination against either metal; the dollar mit of colsage of both metals to be of equal and interchangeable value.

Monest Civil Service Reform,

The Case of the Murderer Harris

After a careful and conscientious examination of the case in all of its bearings, Recorder SMYTH yesterday denied the motion for a new trial for CARLYLE W. HARRIS. convicted of the murder of his wife.

As usual in cases of extraordinary inter est, where the intelligence or social condition of the convict seems to remove him from the common run of criminals, there has been a persistent and partially success ful effort to create public sympathy for HARRIS. So far as such sympathy exists, the hope that he might be saved from death has rested on considerations apart from those which should determine the decrees of Justice.

This sympathy is of the sort which forgets everything except the question of life or death as affecting the convicted murderer. Justice remembers the crime and its victim: and the necessity of protecting society.

The Russian Extradition Treaty.

A rather lively discussion is now going on about the treaty for the mutual extradition of criminals, which has been negotiated between the Government of Russia and that of the United States; and, although the terms of the instrument have never been promulgated, a considerable degree of popular excitement has been raised upon the subject. We have accordingly made an effort to ascertain everything that can now be known regarding it.

It was negotiated by Mr. BAYARD several years ago, when he was Secretary of State, and was just ready to be submitted to the Senate at its recent session. The Senators added an amendment, which must be adopted by the Russian Government before the final ratification and publication of the instrument. This amendment was informally approved by the Russian Minister at Washington before its adoption by the Benate; and it forms the point upon which the public agitation turns.

The treaty itself, as we are assured, is similar to our existing extradition treaties with other countries, and the purport of the amendment is to provide for the extradition to Russia of a so-called political criminal only when he has committed an actuacrime against the Czar or some member of the imperial family, and has thus put himself upon the plane of an ordinary criminal

The amendment is in these words: "An attempt upon the life of the head of either Gov ernment, or against that of any member of his family. when such attempt comprises the act either of murder or of assassination, or of poisoning, shall not be con-sidered a political offence, or an act connected with such an offence."

This amendment attaches to the article relating to political crimes. As it was originally drafted, the article seemed objectionable to a majority of the Senators, some of whom argued in executive session that the treaty as it stood would permit the extradition of persons who were merely charged with attempts upon the life of the Czar, or who, in other words, were but ordinary political criminals. To obviste this criticism, President HAR-RISON and Secretary FOSTER agreed to the amendment which we have just quoted, and the Russian Minister in Washington agreed also. It is thought that the regular ratification will soon be formally exchanged by the representatives of the two Governments, and then the treaty will at once be published in full.

A careful reading of the amendment which we have quoted above shows that it was designed to obviate the very difficulty which those who are denouncing it in advance of its publication think they find in it. Instead of subjecting ordinary political criminals to extradition, its strict intention seems to be to protect them against it.

The Farquhar Tax Bill.

The administration of the financial affairs of the State of New York was, up to a dozen years ago, in Republican hands. The Governor was a Republican. The Republicans had control of both branches of the Legislature and of a majority of the State offices. They lost the Governorship in 1883 and the State offices in 1884, but held control of the Legislature until 1891, when Republican supremacy was overthrown in one branch; and in 1892 the people completed the overthrow by giving the Democrats a majority in both branches. Coincident with these political changes, there has been a gradual, but extensive, alteration in the method of imposing State taxation which has almost entirely transformed that important function of government in New York. If Mr. FARQUHAR'S tax bill, now pending in the Assembly, becomes a law, the raising of revenue from taxation on real estate, as far as the State Government is dependent upon it for support, will be practically done away with in New York.

It costs about six million dollars a year to pay the expenses of the State of knowledging to himself or even know-New York, to compensate its officers and | ing that he is dependent on the legislators, to maintain schools, courts, public works, militia, canals, arsenals, prisons, and charitable institutions, to pay the interest on its debt, and to extinguish such bonded obligations as mature from time to time. There are few such obligations. New York is free and independent financially as well as constitutionally.

Six million dollars a year is not a serious burden upon a prosperous and progressive amonwealth of six and a half million inhabitants, but it must be raised in a lawful and equitable manner. Under Republican administration, it was customary to impose a uniform rate of tax upon real and personal property assessed within each county. That rate was 2.96 in 1885, 2.95 in 1886, 2.70 in 1887, 2.62 in 1888, and 3.52 in 1889, the year preceding the overthrow of Republican legislative control.

Under Democratic management in Al-

bany the State tax was first reduced to 1.37 n 1891, the lowest rate in thirty-five years; it was 1.98 in 1892. It will be further re duced to a merely nominal charge under the present system of shifting the burden of taxes wholly from the land, to the great relief of the farmers, who have borne rather more than their share of State taxes. without enjoying as large a benefit from the State's growth in wealth as falls to the esidents of the great cities.

In 1887 the State taxes, chiefly on real estate, were \$5,300,000, and the other taxes. not on real estate, were \$3,700,000. Last year the chief sources of State revenue were these:

Collateral inheritance tax..... \$1,785,000 Corporation taxes. 1.600,000 1,812,000 State tax 85.598.000

The tendency of this method of taxation is to relieve real estate of all tax burdens, except for local purposes, and to provide for the needs of the State by taxes on legacies and corporations. Mr. FAR-QUHAR's bill proposes to extend further this system of raising State revenue from franchise, corporation, and testamentary taxes Among other things proposed by the new law is the taxation of savings bank deposits in excess of \$1,000. The experiment will be watched with interest.

The Capital of California.

The design of sundry California legislators to remove the capital of the State from Sacramento to San José, in order that the seat of government may be nearer San Francisco, appears to have been conceived in a spirit of resentment against those journals of Sacramento which had criticised adversely the doings of these public servants. The proposed removal is thus a measure of reprisal, aided by some members of the Legislature who helped to put the bill through for the joke's sake. It will now go before the people for their ratification, and if they assent, the eclipse of Sacramento's political greatness will be complete, and the growth of San José into national celebrity will be rapid.

A sort of craze to submit public questions to direct popular vote seems to exist in California. At the late election various questions were thus treated, as: Should the legislative session be increased to 100 days? Should the pay of the Lieutenant-Governor be increased? Should the State be prohibited from appropriating money for the payment of overdrafts? Should the method of chartering cities be amended? Should United States Senators be chosen by popular vote? Should there be an educational qualification for voting, whereby every citizen must be able to read any section of the Constitution in the English language? Should the State debt be refunded at a lower rate of interest? Should the debt of every county and municipality be limited to the amount of its annual revenue? Having disposed of such important subjects, a trifling matter like the change of the capital need not trouble the electors of California. They can make short work of it.

It is some years since there has been a change of capital in any of the older States. Whenever such a change is proposed there s apt to be a loud outcry that the commercial capital of a country ought also to be its political capital. Its advocates point to London, Paris, Berlin, Vienna, Madrid, and St. Petersburg, and contrast with these the capitals of the chief American States, Albany, Harrisburg, Springfield, Columbus, Jefferson City, and Annapolis. Why not make New York, Philadelphia, Chicago, Cincinnati, St. Louis, and Baltimore the capitals of these States, they ask, and thus ncrease their importance?

The answer is simple and conclusive. In European countries, and more especially in those under monarchical government, the national capital is the radiating point of influence and power. From it, as from a supplying spring, percolate commissions, orders, patronage, titles, and employments. If you want anything, you must go to the capital for it. Under such circumstances the political and commercial capitals are indivisible.

In the United States there is, happily, no court capital. Legislatures meet not to grant privileges and immunities to favored individuals, but to make laws for all alike. Generally speaking, the fewer laws a Legislatura passes the better it is for a community; the less & meddles with private concerns the more its members are esteemed; the more debate and the fewer enactments the greater the public service. It is ensier to transact business and adjourn sine die in a small town than in a large city. Hence small towns or cities of the second grade are preferred.

Patriotic and intelligent Americans have no reason to adopt the European usage in the matter of locating capitals. Things are very well as they are, and when it comes to choosing a capital for California, may the best town win: Sacramento, San José, Petaluma, San Diego, Grass Valley, Fresno, Gilroy, Pasadena, Modesto, San Luis Obispo, Los Angeles, Ventura, Santa Rosa, Sonoma, Benicia, or Susanville, it makes no difference which. San Francisco's commercial and intellectual supremacy will endure, whether the California legislators meet at the Pit, the caffon of the Devil's Gulch, or on the highest peak of Shasta.

Hard Cider.

The Women's Christian Temperance Union has petitioned the Legislature, praying for the restriction of the sale of hard cider, and more especially to Indians on reservations, on the ground that "it produces the worst kind of intoxication."

The dangerous potency of hard cider is not exaggerated by these good women. Sometimes it happens that a country deacon of strong temperance professions, if not convictions, will lay in a barrel of cider for consumption during the winter. When first it comes from the mill it is a mild beverage, but as it grows harder it gets stronger than the deacon's head, and before the winter is over the unhappy man may be a habitual drunkard without acpotent stimulant. He ranks among the total abstainers because he abhors rum. gin, whiskey, and even wine and beer, though he keeps a jug of hard cider at his elbow half the time, and never draws a really sober breath the day through. Perhaps he may even vote the Prohibition ticket, and the favorite theme of his exhortations at the prayer meeting may be the evils of strong drink, and more particularly the terrible prevalence of intemperance in New York under the wicked Tammany rule.

The good deacon has no conception that he is a humbug. It is hardly fair to call him a hypocrite, for, as we have said, he may not know himself that he is a confirmed drunkard. He feels out of sorts, a little shaky perhaps, but he attributes his allments to all other causes except the right one. The hard cider braces him up, and

as it grows harder and harder, he takes to it with increasing gusto. That is the trouble about hard elder. It

is not so much that it is sold to the Indians on reservations, for they are few in number, nor even that it is on tap in dram shops, but that it is laid in by supposititiously emperance people and drunk freely by them as an innocent beverage. They quaff the drink which "produces the worst kind of intoxication," yet imagine themselves patterns of sobriety. ance agitation the reformers went so far as

In the height and heat of the old temperto cut down apple orchards, as productive of the material for strong drink, and there was reason for their fanaticism if the principle of prohibition is sound, though they ought also to have ploughed in their rye and wheat fields on the same grounds. They ought to have torn up the blackberry bushes and the current bushes, and exterminated the elderherries. But in the country the people were better informed as to the dangers of hard eider, the usual alcoholic beverage.

How can these temperance women prevent legally the most baleful consumption of hard eider, otherwise than by getting a law passed requiring the extermination of apple trees? Vast quantities of apples would go to waste in every good apple year if the farmers did not send many bushels of them to the cider mill; and at a very small cost for expressing the juice they can each get a few barrels for the winter's drinking. How, then, would these temperance women restrict this use? Restricting the sale of hard cider in taprooms is not enough. They must, at least, shut up the cider mills.

The task of making men temperate by law is full of difficulty. Nay, it is futile and impossible, whether they be red men or white men; and, on the average, drunkenness is as great proportionately in nomin ally temperance rural communities, drinking only cider, as in New York itself, with ts thousands of liquor and beer shops.

The Brutal Mugwump Purpose.

A Washington despatch to the Evening Post gives a frank but surely an erroneous and a vicious reason for the appointment of the Hon. WILSON SHANNON BISSELL as Postmaster-General and the Hon. ROBERT MAXWELL as Fourth Assistant Postmaster-General:

"The Post Office Department is the single place in the executive branch of the Government that reaches to the very vitals of the political machinery in New With Mr. Bisser, at the head of the dedential Postmasters-the recommendation being to most cases substantially equivalent to a choice by the President—the cities and towns will be supplied with CLEVELAND men for Postmasters wherever changes are made. Mr. Maxwell's duties as Fourth Assistant inlude the selection and appointment of the fourththoroughly, and may be depended on to put none but CLEVELAND men on guard there."

This is interesting as showing the brutality with which the Mugwumps regard the public service, and their grotesque inability to understand the spirit of civil service reform. It is most unjust to Mr. CLEVELAND, however, to attribute to him these vindictive ideas of the Mugwump spoilsmen. It would be superfluous to mention the occasions in which he has asserted a conception of public office utterly opposed to the one now shamelessly proclaimed by the Mugwumps. It is enough to say that the Administration was elected upon a civil service reform platform. "Public office," says that platform, "is a public trust. We denounce a policy under which Federal officeholders usurp control of party conventions in the State, and we pledge the Democratic party to the reform of these and all other abuses which threaten individual

liberty and local self-government." The Mugwumps, having no other principle of political conduct than the gratification of malice, can try to kick away this part of the platform. They are bound by no platform, for they belong to no party. The Democratic party and the Democratic Administration must stand or fall with the Democratic platform." The bestowal of Federal office in the manner and for the purposes described by that impudent spoilsman, the Evening Post, is utterly opposed to the platform. Will the Mugwumps ever learn the meaning of civil service reform?

The New Registration Plan for England. Of all the reforms included in the Neweastle programme, not one, not even the abolition of plural voting, is of so much moment to the Liberal party as the improvement of the registration law. To this end the GLADSTONE Government has brought in, through Mr. FowLER, a bill, the text of which is now before us. It is safe to say that the passage of this bill will add scores of thousands to the number of Liberal voters in urban constituencies at the next general election.

To appreciate the working of the new scheme we should recall the disabilities to which poor men are subjected under the existing registration system. At present a residence of only six months in a given electoral precinct is required for a landowner. But the great majority of workmen and small shopkecpers do not own the houses they live in; they are merely occuplers of rented premises. From them residence of twelve months is exacted in order to render them eligible for registration. This condition conveys, however, only an inadequate idea of the hardship resulting from the operation of the law. Take the case of Wesleyan ministers, who usually change the sphere of their labors every three years. and whose period for moving is the month of September. If one of these ministers had acquired a fresh residence in September. 1890, he would not have been able to vote at the general election in July, 1892, because in July, 1891, he could not have sent in a claim to be registered. In July, 1892, he could do so; but the result would be that his name would not appear on the register until Jan. 1, 1893. That is to say, the present law, while nominally recognizing twelve months as the qualifying period, really makes eighteen months the minimum and twenty-seven months the maximum term of residence required. Then again, a man cannot be registered unless he has paid his rates. Consequently, a master can disfranchise his servant by omitting to pay rates for him within the specified time. The new bill proceeds upon the principle

that the collection of rates has nothing to do with the registration of voters. It is the duty of the proper authorities to see that the rates are paid, and they ought not to be assisted by a threat of disfranchisement. Moreover, for all persons, whether owners, occupiers, or lodgers, the bill prescribes a uniform term of residence, to wit: three months. This qualifying period is to terminate in each year on June 24, but sucessive occupations in the same constituency will not disturb the right of the elector. It is only when he moves into another electoral district that he is obliged to qualify anew for registration by a fresh term of residence. Another important change is that lodgers, who constitute the most numerous and the least leisurely class

registration on their own account. There will be a registrar in every constituency and a superintendent in every town or county. The duty of the registrars will be to put every qualified voter on the register, naval powers of the world have selected to and they will be liable to penalties for misrepresent them at the great international reconduct or neglect. They will be remunerview of April 27 in New York harbor.

ated out of the rates, and be responsible to the representatives of the ratepayers. The superintendent will supply deficiencies and correct mistakes in the lists, and questions of law will be reserved for the revising barrister, who will act as a final court of appeal. If a claimant is successful against opposition he will, under all circumstances, be allowed his costs. Finally, the completion of the Parliamentary register in each year is to be accelerated so that it shall come into operation on Nov. 1, instead of

Jan. 1, the present date. The justice and necessity of this bill are so obvious that it has obtained the approval of several Conservative members and of the London Times. Other Conservatives, however, oppose it on the ground that three months is too short a term of residence, rendering it possible to colonize a constituency for political purposes. Lord Salis-BURY has expressed the opinion that the present law is so perfect that no reasonable man can desire to alter it. This declaration probably indicates a purpose of defeating the bill in the House of Lords. An attempt, however, of the Peers to overrule the Commons with regard to the method of electing the lower House will supply the Liberals with a most effective campaign cry. The mere introduction of the measure has put an end to the hope of the Unionists that they can force Mr. GLADSTONE to go to the country on the naked issue of home rule.

THE SUN is getting to be a rampant free

In this question, as in every other. THE SUN

or semi-criminal, seems to his the size tolerant folly.
This is what temperance people (so called) have too often done. To continue to do so is only to make reasonable measures of reform more difficult of attainment. In short, I have done what I could to make people see:

1. That the liquor trade is a permanent husiness. business.
2. That it is not inherently a sinful busi-

ness.

3. It must ever be a business fraught with certain danger to the community. d. It must ever to the community.

4. There is, therefore, a strong presumptive reasonableness in placing it in the hands of the best citizena.

St. George's Rectont, March 1th. The reporter of THE SUN who attended Dr.

Rainsford's meeting at St. Chrysostom's, has for the several years of his service in this office, been regarded as habitually accurate in understanding and statement. He avers that he quotation from Dr. Rainsford's speech is correct. Dr. Rainsford's disclaimer, however, proves that in moments of reflection he is opposed to the principle enunciated.

Ireland's Colors at Marye's Heights.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: I thank you for the information in to-day's Sun that my letter in reply to "Eighty-eight" was misaid, and I beg leave to repeat it. Your correspondents who undertook to cor-rect my quotations from Moore, and my state-

ment that a color bearer of the green flag wa killed at Marye's Heights, undoubtedly did not write in a spirit unfriendly to me, whom, in this case, it was their duty to sustain, but, upon my word, their action recalled to my mind the additional petition of the Litany popularly ascribed to Dean Swift.

As my knowledge of military history does not specially embrace some of the campaigns of "the origade," I give as ready proof of my statement that "the flag was found folded for safety steeped in the life blood of its bearer's breast, no less an authority than that of Capt. D. P. Conyngham, alde-de-camp to Gen. Thomas Francis Meagher. In his "History of the Irish Brigade," nage 352, he tells us that at Marye's Heights, on Dec. 13, 1892, "the flag of the Sixty-ninth was lost during the fight and the men felt very uneasy about it, for it was their proud hoast that they had never lost a flag. Next day the color sergeant was discovered sitting up against a tree, dead, with his hands chapped on his breast as if protecting something. When removing the hody the men found the flag with a bullet hole right through it and his heart!"

If this authority is disputed the matter does not affect me. Like my "Norman ancestors," in this instance, "it is to history I rust," and like my Irish ancestors the O'Carrolis, I "defend with proof."

Permit me to add that in what I have written there was no intention to offend any one, and if a harsh word appeared it was due to the necessity of calling a spade a spade. Very respectfully, "James Burke." write in a spirit unfriendly to me, whom, in

Tompeinsville, N. Y., Morch 15.

Final Remarks from Kalulant's Guardian. To the Entrop of The Sch-Sir: Mr. George Parson. Lathrop made a somewhat unnece-sary attack on the Princess Kalulani, and three well-informed correspond shown how entirely unanthentic his basis of

Mr. Lathrop had two courses open, either to substan tiate his position or to apologize for his error. He hadone neither, but now explains that when he wrote o the Hawaiian monarchy as it is in 1893, he meant a it was in 1854; that is, before there was a Constituti at all. He further intimates that I have claimed for Katulani a royal descent and a birthright in the throne. As a matter of fact, I have not discussed this question of royal descent or royal birthright. The claims I make are and have been simply based on law and right, and Mr. Lathrop introduced a little history, which he has not seen his way to substantiate, Tuso. II. Davies. Washington, March 15.

No Room Left for Inhabitants! From the Chicago Pribone.

Talk about the eternal fitness of things! The first American crinoline factory is to be built in Rhode labed. OUR BRITISH AND FRENCH GUESTS

Blake, Australia, Magletenne, Tartar, Far tridge, Jean Bart, Arcthuse, Hussard, WASHINGTON, March 16. -At last announce ments come of the ships which the two leading

Great Britain leads off with the flagship

Blake of her North American squadron, now at Bermuda. The Blake is a 9,000-ton armored cruiser, having four vertical triple expansion engines in separate compartments, originally designed to give a speed of 22 knots under forced draught and over 20 knots under natural. This expectation was disappointed when her trial during a run of seven hours gave an average of only 18,28 knots under natural draught. However, her sister ship, the Blen helm, using but 14,925 horse power, in an eight hours' trial with natural draught, reached mean speed by log of 20.4 knots. The Blake's shortcoming was, therefore, ascribed to the drag of too shallow water on her trial, and to the excessive friction of thrust bearings. Her armament was designed to consist of two 9.2-inch 24-ton guns in bow and stern in armored towers; ten 6-inch rapid-fire guns, six on the spardeck and four on the main deck, in casements; sixteen 3-pounders, seven Nordenfeldt machine guns, and four 14-inch Whitehead torpedo tubes. She has a curved steel protective deck, from three to six inches thick, and above it the top of the machinery has 8-inch steel protection. casemates of the main deck guns have Glinch steel on their outboard sides and two inches inboard; the ammunition tubes and tubes from the conning tower have 8 inches, and the conning tower itself 12 inches.

Next in importance is the Australia of the Mediterranean Squadron. She is a belted cruiser of 5,600 tons displacement, carrying an armor belt about 10 inches thick for a distance of 190 feet amidships. The protective deck is from two to three inches thick, and the conning tower 13 inches. The triple expansion engines were planned to develop 8,500 horse power, and a maximum of 18 knots. Long after she was finished she developed in

onning tower 13 inches. The triple extent.—increase in revery other. The Stw is irreconcilably hostile to lies, humbur, and take presences. Let the Democracy irw up to the decrines and its pledges!

Mr. C. Shumway of Pottsville contradicts JAMES KRANNEY RUCKETIN'S statement that "RUCKETIN'S of RUCKETIN'S statement that "RUCKETIN'S state

To rue Forron or Twe Suy-Sr: Col. R. Bruce Ricketts of Wilkesbarre, who has been mentioned as Mr. Cleveland's choice for Forsion Commissioner, is not the Bicketts of treketts's famous intrety," as stated for the Bicketts of treketts's famous intrety," as stated ficketts and the St. Commissioner, as the battery in question, and the gone into history as such that the state of the s

I see the above in Tax Sun of March 15. Mr. James Searney Ricketts ought to read history or go to Gettys burg. He would then learn that Col. R. Bruce Ricketts' Pennsylvania battery performed deeds of valor on Cemetery Hill on the evening of July 2, 1863, where a monument new stands in his and its honor.

Major-Gen. James B. Ricketts was a splendid soldier. but the lustre of his "stars" should not be permitted to eclipse the fame of another Ricketts who wore the modest bars of a Captain. Gen. James B. Ricketts and Capt. R. Bruce Ricketts

both deserve well of their country, and it is certainly unbecoming the lamily of the senior officer to swallow the fame that the other is entitled to. The Sun's Wilkesbarre despatch of March 14 giving eredit to Col. R. Bruce Ricketts is so because it was Tax Sux, and Mr. James Krarney Ricketts, before complacently denying it, ought to read history or go to ettyaburg.

ALBANY, March 15. Democratic Aspirants for 1898.

From the Commercial Gazette. Governor Boles of lows will not run for Governor third time. He is a candidate for the Presidency, and is as hopefully earnest as the Governors of Massachuetts, New York, and Pennsylvania.

The Hon. Hoke Smith on Georgia,

From the Atlanta Journal. Georgia is a great State. Col. Bill Skeeret, the Washington correspondent of the Galreson News, anya Georgia will get all she wants, and awears that when they immigrate to Texas in their ox teams the first thing they want to know is the name of the county, and next is there an office vacant. He declares that nearly all the new Texas delegation in Congress are

Now, What Does Mr. Childs Mean't From the Philadelphia Public Ledger and Daily Transcript "All I ask is a Single Heart" is the plaintive title used by a post who probably had the other three area.

The Passing of Jerry.

With a flash and a rattle and a rumble loud.
Said the First Storm Cloud to the Second Storm Cloud:
"Now busk thee, busk thee, for Jerry Rusk he is bounced and we're going to the Cirrus Ball." Old Dyrenforthcan go get himself hanged,

The lurdan loons, with their big ball milk us, ain't in it at all." "They blazed, they busted, with fury and fuss, They had their designs on a cumulus.

But Jerry is out, and up the spout, and we'll shake a leg at the Cirrus Ball."

and his dynamite be blasted and danged.

'Has it rained "" " Hain't it rained since the Fourth You may go through Oswego, there ain't any starch; ace Jerry sto; ped trying, the wet has been flying, and Pluvian Jope can't hold in the fall."

Said the First Farmer to the Second Parmer: "There will be corn to husk.

And grass to grow and hay to mow since we've got rid That Government seed made our hearts to bleed, but now there'll be plenty in garner a id stat .

Said the Second Farmer to the First Farmer: "I'm sick o' fancy gumps. 'Tain't Jerry's whithers makes the wind, an' farmers ain't no chumps; For agriculture's sake, an exception I will make, I'm a

testoler, but-I swan, les have a ball!"

POLITICAL NOTES.

In fourteen of the sixty counties of the State District Attorneys will be elected this year. New York is one of the fourteen. Since 1869 no Democratic District At orney in New York has been reflected, and no Repub

Roswell P. Flower got his first start in life from He received \$700 a year and had no civil service examination to pass, either.

Mr Cleveland during his first term as President appointed the Collector of the New York Custom House, Naval Officer, United States Marshal, and United States District Attorney on July 1, and the Surveyor of the

Ex-Secretary Benjamin P. Tracy has located in the Eighth Assembly district of New York, not far from the residence of ex-Secretary Charles S. Fairchild.

The Republicans are already casting about for a candidate for Governor in 1833, and some of the more san-guine of them favorably regard L. P. Norien. Mr. Morion, however, is in no sense a candidate. He knows from practical experience what his enthusiastic Republican friends amount to in a State campaign for in 1841, when he had to furnish the money at a crit-ical point to keep open the Republican Headquarters. Mr. Morton does not aspire to the office of Governor on

Leggett's Hotel on Park row is built on tand owned by the city. In May, 1872, the city leased it for the term of twen yone years to Francis A. Leggett for \$1.875 a May 1, 1883, to May 1, 1914, for \$2,100 a year, to Mrs. storm, Mr. Leggett's successor. Twenty-one years is a ong time for a municipality to lease property, while it might in the meanwhile sell to better advantage.

The special election for Senator Hayan's successor is the Ninth district takes place on Tuesday, and Thomas nuningham will be elected without opposition.

Nothing has been heard since the late election of tha absurd essertment of political amateurs known as "The National League of Republican Clubs," which ere to overthrow the foes of Republicanism in th shole United States, Gen. James S. Clarkson, it i appounced will not be a candidate for redlection as President at the annual convention of the league in Louisville in May. E. R. Harper and J. B. Foraker are mentioned as prospective candidates for the empty nonor. Carrying banners issuing proclamations, and being interviewed-such are the active functions of the eague and about the only ones.

The United States Post Office Department uses mor han 1,000,000 pounds of twine a year.

and Correction gets \$1,200 a year. The office boy (so de scribed on the pay rolls) who helps him gets \$1,500.

Don't all speak at once. Annual sale of Dock De partment material March 20, at 10 o'clock. The sacr ice includes 675 pounds of old rope, 250 pands of old gas pipe, and 63 pairs of old rubber boots.

Charles M. Clancy is the veteran of the District Cour bench, having been elected in 1874 to fill a vacancy to the Second district. The position, which he has held

Voting will be decidedly easter under the amended allot law than it has been at any time since 1890 when the first of the new electoral laws went into effect. You can use a pencil or you can use a paster You can make a cross mark with your fist, or you can fix the paster with your tongue. It don't make much

difference how, so long as you vote the right ticket. If Commissioners in street openings and condemnation proceedings were paid a lump sum for their ser vices, instead of a stated amount at each hearing to needful public improvements in New York would be done away with and a salutary reform secured. Under the present system it is to the interest of each Commis-sioner to prolong his employment, whereas the public interest demands that needful changes chould be carried forward with despatch. The present system is a primitive and unsatisfactory one.

The city pays \$5,000 a year rental for the armory or ty-first Regiment armory, 107th street and Lexington avenue, but for the brick building in West Twenty Ninth Regiment armory, it pays \$15,000 a year.

Robert A. Maxwell, the newly appointed Fourth Assistant Postmaster-General, was elected State Treasurer in November, 1881, defeating the late James W. Husted for that office. He held the position until Jan. 1, 1886, on which day b to be Superintendent of the Insurance Department. He held the latter post during the greater part of Gov Cleveland was a candidate for President in 1688, Mr Hill was running at the same time for Governor, an some opponents of the latter alleged that Mr. Maxwell like a good many of the anti-snapper contingent, was lukewarm in Hill's support, and exerted himself chiefly for Clevefund. There was no truth in the report. He tavia, the town from which Mr. Maxwell hall went against Cleveland by 186. At the recent election the result was not substantially different, Harrison carrying Batavia by 137 votes.

Instead of calling Bayard street Harry Heward

vard! Let it go at that! M. J. B. Messemer was first elected Coroner in 1884 He was chosen for a second term in 1887 and for a third in 1890. His successor is to be elected this year,

and E. T. Fitzpatrick is a candidate. The death of Commissioner Heintz leaves but one department of the municipal Government not in control of Tammany Hall. That is the Aqueduct Board con But if, as expected, Francis M. Scott is appointed to the position he is seeking, that of United States Dis trict Attorney for the Southern District of New York, the selection of his successor will devolve on Mayor Gilroy, and Tammany Hall will have control of this de

partment for the first time, thus completing the circuit It has been discovered that the needful " reorganiza tion" of the Republican machine in New York, of which we have heard so much, cannot be undertaken until the Republicans recover their "patronage." Their present prospects of "recovering" any patronage here abouts are decidedly poor. There will not be a change in the State a uninestration until January, 1896, and in the Federal Administration until March, 1897, They can, in the mean while, expect no paironage from either, and they will achieve no success locally by sitdutions. They have done nothing else since November

The receipts from real estate taxes in the First ward of New York city were \$300,000 greater last year than the whole assessed value, real and personal, of Hamil ton county. The area of the First ward is 154 acres
The area of Hamilton county is 1,095,080 acres.

James McCariney, it is understood, is a candidate for the position of Dock Commissioner, about to become vacant through the expiration of the term of Edwin A. Post. Mr. Post was appointed by Mayor Hewitt. Mr. McCartney is backed by W. R. Grace, in whose behalf he made a trip to Mexico two years ago, returning an

FOR THE HOME RULE CAUSE. Every Irishman May Contribute.

To THE KINTOR OF THE SUN-SIE: Your lange of Sunday last contained a letter from Mr. John Byrne of the Catholic Club, in which he makes an earnest and dig-nified appeal to men of the Irish race in this country, rich or poor, to help him raise \$150,000 for the cause of home rule. Believing it to be the duty of every Irishman and every Irish woman, too, to avail themselves of the privilege of contributing their mite toward Ireland's

independence. I have collected \$5 from a few Irish neighbors, which I will hand over to any trustee named Mr. Byrne or auggested by THE SUS. Fifty thousand dobars subscribed by 50,000 hous nde trian workingmen in and around New York would show our American friends and supporters that we at least give a passing thought to our kith and kin across the seas in the land of the Gael. Respectfully yours

WANAMAKER'S INDUSTRY IN OFFICE. Fifteen Good and Inrapensive Advertisements for the Bargain Counter.

To the Epiros or Tax Sun-Sic. I notice that the new Postal Guide has fifteen Post Offices called Wan maker, where there was not one in 1888. The name itself not being attractive, is this perhaps due to Tan Sun's enthusiastic efforts to popularize and extend its FRITZ KIRRE. Boston, March 15.

The Peckskill Typhus Case.

To run Engron or Tun Sch-Sire in a recent issue of your paper, giving an account of the case of typhus fever in the Helping Hand Hospital, Peck-kill, N.Y., rou said that I was the stiending physician, and being unacqueinted with typhus fevel, failed to make a diagnosis of the case.

Dr. snowden is the attending physician, and suspecting he had a case of typhus in the hospital, saked me to see the patient with him, which I did. After a careful examination, we reported the case to the disard of Health actyphus fever.

C. Mason.

-An example of the absurd extremes to which n the window of an up town flat, where a marble ste triumphantly exhibited with a bright re-

ibbon tied around its wrist. -The cactus loves a dry soll and does not object to alkail. In early summer the Western plains are bris-liant with the yellow and rose-colored blossoms of this curious plant. But it will often thrive in the meister oll and showery climate of the East. In the field onth of the Rocking Stone in Bronz Park doz acti are to be found, small specimens of the prickly

-Among the Indians of Washington, Oregon, and British Columbia all white men are known as "Boston men," and even the wagon roal is called "Boston hoolbut." The Hub is naturally proud of this. It supposed that the celebration of Boston in the vernace lar of Indian tribes on the other side of the contine came from the fact that many of the early trader hailed from Hoston.

-People who have taken the Lake Superior steamers

at Port Arthur have noticed the high long dyke of basait that pushes into the water from the northern limit of Thunder Bay. The Indians believe that this ridge is the grave of Hiawatha, or, as he is called there, Manibuzho, and faw red men pass the spot without dropping a few beads or a pipeful of tobacco in the water as an oblation to his spirit. -Although the musk ex is still plentiful in the arctic regions of this continent, it is believed that there are not more than I've or six mounted specimens of the creature in the United States. One of the latest re-ceived was ordered three years ago, and finally deliv-

the odor that gives the must on its name can not be traced to any one special secretion.

—In Table Rock, Neb., the wife of the present Republican Postmaster, whose term has about expired, has appealed to the new Administration to let the office remain in the family because she is a stalwart Democrat. Her case is not unlike one that attrasted some attention in England recently. The occupant of a desirab.e postmasterable there was about to be retired because of having reached the age limit, and his wife applied for and obtained the place.

ered after 1,700 miles of sledging and a great many

miles of other travel. According to the best authorit

-Buddhism and Christianity are in strange juxtape sition at East Chester, in Westchester county. The Episcopal church of East Chester, a quaint edifice bearing the date 1765, and standing in a picturesque grave yard that overlooks the marshes of East Chester Creek. is just opposite a private dwelling which stands amid large ornamental grounds. The owner of the dwelling. apparently inspired by the peaceful neighborhood of the graveyard, has inscribed on his gatepost the single -That unsavery and much misunderstood greature

the skunk, is boldly trapped by the Southern negro for his coat, and, it is whispered, even for his meat, and a negro lad will without mishap haul a skunk caught in slaying the beast. At the same time it has been noted that a brass candlestick carried into a cellar where one of these creatures had taken refuse had a distinct trace of the skunk about it in damp weather for years after the incident. -Vegetarianism in the United States does not discard

the use of a meat diet merely because it is unnecessary or harmful, but also because of the cruelty inflicted or animals by their wholesale slaughter in the catering to the meat-eating habit. This principle is followed logically to its end, and shoes made entirely of felt are largely coming into use among vegetarians. Not only they claim does the use of leather necessitate the killing of animals, but it is injurious as a covering for any part of the body, while woollen or felt is a natural and beneficial protection. eneficial protection.

—They have no hearses in the city of Mexico. These

vehicles were bought in by a street railway company and destroyed or sent away. The company now has a monopoly of the foural business. It runs funeral care, white for children, black for adults, that are sometimes half covered with flowers, and the mourners ride to the cemetery in a richly upholstered special car, with laccurtains, that follows the car containing the coffin. Horse and mule railroads run out of the city to great distances. One of them is seventy miles long, and s ride over it is practically the same as the stage journe; of other days.

—The sight of a horse coasting down a long bill on its

back in a sied and its legs waving wildly in the air vastly edified a number of citizens at Woodstock, Or., recently. The sied was an improvised outfit, without shafts. Reaching the crest of the hill, the sled ran against the horse's beels. The animal reared and, slipping, fell over backward upon the sled. The driver was afoot and got out of the way. There were high stakes in the sides of the sled, and these held the borse in. The sled started down the bill at a lively tilt, and ran straight and fair to the foot, where it brought up on the ratiroad track, when the stakes were removed and the horse rolled quietly off.

-Charles Crones, who was one of Lafitte's freebook ers and said to be the last of that piratical e-impany, died in Chambers county, Texas, last week. He was bern in Marsellies Jan. 14, 1805, and came to this country as cabin boy on a French frigate. He deserted at Charleston and abipped on a schooner for Liverpool, which was hove-to by a piratical craft soon after leav-ing port. Volunteers were asked to enter Lafitte's service, and Crones went along and served under Lafitte for some eight months, when he deserted. He after ward served in the army of the republic of Texas

-The general public sentiment in the city of New Or leans in favor of race separation in street travel, as in churches, theatres, and steam trains, has caused much discussion of the problem of how to keep separate the colored and white passengers in the street cars. The proposition which finds most favor is to divide the care trances to the different compartments to be at opposite ends of the car. Another proposal to reserve two of every three cars for white passengers is not favored, as it would discriminate against the colored p ople in

regard to time and accommodation. -Business rivalries cause a good many little frauds. A merchant explains why: "As soon as I get up a good thing, say in chocolate—but it would be the same if it were candy, butter, carpets, handkerchiefs, paints, qr pills—some rival will imitate it in quality and put it on the market at a lower rate. To hold my own I'va got to cut his price, but as I can't do that and make a profit, I must a luiterate the article a little. He knows the dodge and he will do the same thing. So we go cutting at each other, until both of our articles are so cheap and poor that nobody will buy them. Then I start the pure goods again, under another name, and

the whole circus has to be gone over again."

—A number of years ago horse thieves were so troublesome in western New Jersey that an association of farmers and citizens was formed to run them down, and several arrests were made. The organisa-tion proved to be so effective that it is maintained to this day, although so quietly that even the thieves seldom know of it until they are nabled. An active committee of men called "seekers" goes out on the trall whenever a robbery has been committed, and information relative to the crime is spread with surprising quickness. Occasionally the thiof, finding him self in danger, will abandon the horse, and sometimes —for a thief is usually contemptible—will drive it into a quagmire to become hopelessly bogged, or the it to a

free in the woods to starve.

—French restaurants in New York are of two kinds. those that are amazingly cheap and those that are amazingly good. The former are usually managed on the table d'hôte plan, and are better known than the others, which are usually a la carte. The proprietor of one of the best of the latter, now removed from the French quarter to an up-town site, was asked the other day whether he had his old cook of former days. "C'est, madame," was the prompt reply, as he nedded toward his wife, "Madame is the kitchen, and she does the marketing." Such is the truth about the best of the French a in carte restaurants. Some economical French woman, with a conscience in cookery, buys the best that the market affords, and sees that good food is not insulted with bad cooking.

The process of reclaiming the Arizona deserts goes on space. During recent years many irrigation projects have been put on a working basis and districts varying from a few thousands to hundreds of thou-sands of acres are being rapidly brought into agricul-tural and horticultura use. The greatest project of this character jet undertaken was practically begun a few days ago, and plans for one still greater are announced. For the first, contracts have been placed involving an expenditure of more than \$2,000,000, for the construction of reservoirs and canals to utilize water from the Gila River in reclaiming 30 1000 acres of land, which will be first-class fruit and vine land. The dam will be one of the largest in the country, and seventy-two miles of canals are to be constructed. The second projct contemplates the reciamat on of 400,000 scres of now arid land, with water taken from the Rio Verda, stored in three immense reservoirs, an I distributed b 150 miles of canals. The land and the canal routes have been surveyed, and the \$2,500,000 necessary to undertake the work subscribed. Much of the land will make good orange growing land.

--Maritime men on the Pacific coast are greatly in-

terested in a passenger and freight boat which is ap-proaching completion at the young city of Everett. on Paget Sound—She is 101 feet long. 42 feet boam, and 2619 feet depth of hold, and she bids fair to work revolution in ocean navigation. The vessel is being built by the Pacific Steel Harge Company, the same company that constructed the Wetmore, lately wrocked at Yaquima Bay. Like the Wetmore, the new vessel i a whaleback, but she is much langer, twice as strong, and will also carry presengers, as well as freight, being provided with sixty cabins, neatly and comfortably fitted. The ressel is to be called the Everett sea not much of her will be out of water, and she will took like a great sea serpent with only her back stown above the waves, a few turrets, and the cablin port-holes. She will run from Everett to San Francisco, and thence to Yokohoma and Hong Kong uack again to San Francisco, and thence to Everett. She will be faster than any of the Pacific Mail or Occidental and Oceanic passenger ships now running from San Fran ciaco to Chinese and Japanese porta.